Beginning of the Eleventh Week in the Great Trial.

MORE NEW WITNESSES.

Extraordinary Range of the Examinations.

RAMIFICATIONS OF THE SECRET.

How to Start a Great Daily Newspaper.

WAS IT BLACKMAILP

The Judge called upon Mr. Shearman yesterday morning to proceed with his witnesses without waiting for Mr. Evarts. Counsel for the defence then held a consultation and called John W. Har-

A large, gladiatorial man took the chair, said peremptorily that he would affirm and not swear, and, stroking his fierce moustache, announced that he had been a politician and Supervisor. Mr. Harman had been referred to on several occasions as a custodian of the "true story," that lantastic form of embodying Tilton's alleged grievances which has confused his case, given the defence a weapon, and shown the absurdity of overdoing

Harman, in the way of political hobnobbing, had got to be very thick with Tilton during the past three years. The former was a shrewd, commonplace gentleman, the foil to Tilton's ideality and cholarship. He made a good worldly witness, and worldly sense is always a novelty and a relief

in that court room.

Mr. Hill examined with his usual beaming face. and Mr. Shearman, behind his fortification of papers, made suggestions, rising up with his head directed toward the pit of Hill's stomach and talk. ng at that depth mysteriously.

John Harman, the witness, is a leading repub-

ican politician of Brooklyn, the same who visited the Almshouse of that city more than one year mates, on the analyzation of which specimens some of the officers were convicted of malica-

Tue other witnesses were Jackson S. Schultz, a ar. Judson and a Mr. Baxter, the latter two mermants, whose testimony was unimportant. Mr. seach moved to strike out all that Judson said as to important, and the Judge pronounced his con-tempt for that kind of testimony. Mr. Evarts replied testily, but the Judge stuck to it that the syidence was of 'no more relevancy than a lamp-

Baxter, the agent for the Cardiff line of steamers. swore only to Moulton having reported to him that Mr. Beecher was a perfectly pure man.

Jackson S. Schultz gave very important testi-Frank Carpenter had endeavored to get himself. with William S. Orton and Henry Clews, interested in a great daily paper, of which Beecher was to be editor and Tilton foreign editor; Carpenter to be publisher. Ascertaining that this paper was to be started as necessary to the suppression of certain grave documents affecting Mr. Beecher's moral character. Schuitz pronounced the thing as Schultz to task and Schultz apologized.

Tilton bad also been a hot defender of Woodhull and Ciaffin, and had resented Schultz's denuncia. tion of the life of the former, which was published in the Golden Age, of which Schultz had been a patron to the extent of \$.500.

Mr. Harmon's testimony was also quite lavora able to Mr. Beecher and Mr. Beach accomplished nothing by cross-examination. Royer A. Pryor cross-examined Mr. Baxter and extracted some slight testimony favorable to Mr. Beecher's praise of Frank Moulton and trepidation in the presence

The day was closed by reading the unimportant leposition of a Mr. Drake, who had gone to Enrope. There were no women in court in the atternoon; Mr. Beecher and wife were also absent. THE EVIDENCE.

The Court assembled at the usual hour of eleven Pelock. Mr. John W. Harmon, of Brooklyn, sworn testified that he was a dry goods dealer and ex-Supervisor of Kings county; he was acquainted with Theodore Tilton and had conversations with him on various occasions; on one of occasions he charged Henry Ward Beecher with being a bad man; he said Mr. Beecher ought not to preach; he said he was determined to get his money; he said that Mr. Beecher had made ishonorable proposals to his wife; he went to Frank Moniton and laid the matter before Frank:

Frank Moulton and laid the matter before Frank; he met Mr. Beecher at Mr. Moulton's house; the three of them were in a room together; Tilton locked the door and put the key in his pocket; I understood from Mr. Tilton that Mrs. Tilton exacted a promise from him that he would offer no personal violence to her; I was of Mr. Beecher, without being acquainted with him; I was for years on terms of personal intimacy with Theodore Tilton; I remember the time the woodbull scandal was published; I had an interview with Mr. Tilton shortly alterward, and speaking to him about the scandal he said he heard of it, but had only just returned to the city; I said to him, "of God's sake, for the sake of your lamily, contradict this monstrous scandal;" he answered. "But suppose I cannot contradict it."

THE FIRST BOUT.

Mr. Hill, who has a penchant for leading questions, wanted to ask Harman II Tilton had dis inctly accused his wife of adultery, or rather to

Mr. Beach interrupted, and Mr. Tracy, who ooks weary and old, came to Hill's relief. By their combined pertinacity it was plain that the intention of the defence is resolute to stick it out that Tilton never did accuse his wife of adultery until a late period, and that it was an aiter

Evarts, Porter, Abbott, Tracy, Shearman and Hill were all watching intently. Tilton himself looked old and mealy-faced, as he sat between Pryor and Morris. Beach sat off at the side, gravely watching. All leit the vacuum created by

Fullerton's absence.
Witness—Mr. Tilton did not charge his wife with witness—Mr. Inton did not charge his wife with any criminal offence in my conversation with him; he gave me a paper at my request, and it said to him I wanted to show that paper to Dwight Jonnson; I may have shown the paper to others, out cannot now remember; I think I had it in my possession when Mr. McKelway called at the nouse; I remember having read the paper called

cailed

"THE TRUE STORY"

In 1872; Tilton came in with a large portfolio under his arm and said that he had something that he would like to read to see; I suggested, as I had a number of friends in my house, that we had better go somewhere else, and we went into the house of a friend, near by; this friend was known to Mr. Tilton, but hot an intimate friend, as they had only been introduced a lew days belore, when coming out of church.

Mr. Beach objected.

Mr. Evarts insisted on having the testimony tagen.

The Judge ruled for the plaintiff.

The Judge ruled for the plaintiff.

Witness—I know Mr. McKeiway; I remember meeting aim shortly after the publication of the Woodhull scandal; he came to secure material for a publication in the Eagle; I think I remember the coming to the house several times.

Mr. Beach, as a cross-examiner, grows more Harman as to his connection with the publication of the "true story," and here we had at once a series of very peculiar revelations, showing that Harman himself had offered to pay Tilton \$5,000 tor the "true story." with his (Tilton's) amdavit to it. It was also in evidence that Harman said be could make \$50,000 out of the documents and facts in the case if Tilten would commit them ex-

or illusions, as they might have been, was not very plain. He nimself said that Triton was an enigma to him, and he offered the money to see what his answer would be. There was a good deal of confusion, undertalk and laughter in the courtroom at this time, and this wholesale way of speculating in secrets astonished people at large. Meantime it also came out that a newspaper reporter had shrewdly manipulated the "true story" out of Beecher's hands, and had it dictated to a phonographer. All the energies of nature and art appeared to have worked to drag out the proportions of this scandal and expose it in every part. It was said that the witness Harman had contradicted the witness McKelway, who got

had contradicised the witness McKelway, who got this "true story."

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Beach—I cannot remember the date of the interview at Bangs' restaurant: I think it was in April, 1872—some time in the spring; the first paper that he showed me was the personal statement embodying Bowen's letter; ne showed me the "true story" later at my house; I think that interview was on the Saturday before Christmas; I think it was the 18th day of the month; I think it was in January, 1871, that Tilton showed me a letter from Bowen; I do not remember in any conversation or paper that Mr. Bitton gave me he oftered any impuration against his whie; he always spoke of her in high terms; his charge was against Mr. Beecher; his animus was all in that direction; he aimded to his wife, not alone in language exempting ner, but in words of affection; my impression is that I had the letter in my possession at the time; I shortly after received a note from Mr. Tilton, saying that he wanted to have the papers, as he was going to have those papers summitted to connest, Mr. Tracy, and then they would be able to ascertain whether the case was strong or weak; he appeared to be anxious to get the papers into his hands; I said, "Mr. Tilton, if that thing you call the "true story" contains a really true story you should publish it and vindicate your wise and let the world know the exact facts in the case, and if you have a pecuniary object in view you can make money out of its publication;" I offered him "FIVE THOUSAND BOLLAIRS" if he would swear to the truth of the case and give me the right to publish it; at these interviews with Mr. Tilton I reletred to the possibility of his making money out of the publication; I said he could sell a million copies at twenty-five cents a copy; I understood from Mr. Tilton that the Bowen difficulty with him was orought about by the charges insinuated by Henry Ward Beecher against Thuor's character.

RE-DIERCT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Hill then resumed his publit, was based on

I understood from Mr. Tilton that the demand on Mr. Beecher to leave his pulpit, was based on the charges of Bowen; the interview I had with Tition after the Woodnull scandal was before the one I had with McKeiway; I believe I saw the proof one I had with McKelway; I believe I saw the proof sip, embodying the personal statement and howen's letter; I think I saw the slip before the Woodhull scandal; when I got it to show Johnson, that was the first time I had it in my possession; my offer of \$5,000 to Mr. Tilton related to the "true story" wholly; before he got through reading it I offered him \$2,500; the next day I increased it to \$5,000; it was a sudden matter; it came on me like an inspiration: it never occurred to me betore; I gave the paper, the "true story," to a Mr. Frank Dinsmore; I first gave it to Mr. McKelway and he left it with the cashier in the Eagle office for me; they did not publish it; I handed it over to Mr. Dinsmore and I never saw anything of it alterward.

who's DINSMORE.

Every closet opened under this scandal lets out a mutual friend. Harman, objecting to the

introduction of a private name, appealed to the Judge if he should tell who got the "true story" from him. The Judge ordered him to tell, and it then came out that Mr. Dinsmore, a rich and aristocratic republican politician of Brooklyn, now absent in Europe, was the person referred to. Another Brooklyn public man by the name of Dwight Johnson had also been privy to this knowledge with Dinsmore and Harman.

knowledge with Dinsmore and Harman.

Mr. Beach then asked some few questions about the "true story," and witness stated:—it would be impossible to say, by reading over the story as published in the paper you have handed me, whether it was in the same words as it had been read to him by Tilton; I do think the substance is about the same; I recollect something like the statement to the edect "that Beecher asked me to be a write to him in all the senses that the word implied;" Mr. Tilton read from a clean slip or proof sheet.

JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

the Ajax of the police force, the Custom House, and an extensive dealer in leather and prunella, took the witness stand after Mr. Harman had been relieved, at half-past elevan.

Mr. Schultz is a powerful man in dimensions, weight and stature, looking like the largest class of materialistic politicians. At the same time his cleanty shaved tace has something of the look of a presiding elder or muscular Christian. A square head, rather low in the forehead, with a dark brown skin, took on the appearance of vast strength; also from the large mouth, heavy Jaws and advanced chin. He folded his heavy arms and large hands across his broad chest and spoke in a deep-toned voice, with great power and intensity. When he sought to recover his memory he bit his cheeks. He appeared to have lost his patience with Tilton, having assisted him to start his paper, but being unable to defend his course in publishing the "Life of Woodhull." This powerful man of the world and of materialities was yet, by the casuistry of association, mixed up with the light weights of literature, and then, in

now appeared against his protegé. For a short time the lawyers were wrangling to get in a conversation between Frank Carpenter and Schuitz, when the Judge, with his long memory and precision, compelled it to be intro duced by a talk between Schultz and Titton.

Schultz made a good, stout witness, and was another mutual friend. They are all mutual

Frank Moniton, sitting under Mr. Schultz, so much disturbed him that he repeatedly used Moulton's name in place of Carpenter's. made Schuttz laugh. The lawvers laughed. The witness, being a man of very positive temperament and of great intensity and force of speech, gave his testimony with an emphasis that made the room resound. Mr. Tracy cross-examined, and Schultz's evidence was certainly important, as bearing up the theory of Mr. Tracy's speech, that he had called Titton a blackmailer before Mr. Beecher had done so. The great ciplomacy of Mr. Frank Carpenter had caused this revuision in Schultz's mind, and Schultz had called in Isaac H. Baney, who had agreed with him, in Tilton's presence, that to establish a newspaper on the intimidating power of secret documents was a dishonest endeavor.

dishonest endeavor.

A NEW WITNESS.

Jackson S, Schuitz, sworn, testified that he lived in New York city; knew litton for several years; held cordial relations with him: was applied to by Thiton for help in the enterprise of starting the Golden Ape; Mr. Thiton and Mr. Woodruff came to me; Thiton and I had a long taik over the subject; I approved of the scheme of the general plan; I remember we discussed the probabilities of the success of the enterprise and I asked him if Mr. Beecher would subscribe and he said, yes he would if he was permitted; I was astonished at the answer, as I thought that he and Mr. Beecher were good riends; I did not give him any money at that time, but reserved my answer until a future meeting. FRANK MOULTON,

wearing a suit of pepper and salt, came in here, wiping his nose delicately with a fine handker-He sat down by Roger A. Pryor and staved all day, taking a deep interest in the proceedings.

Witness—I agreed to put in \$1,500, and my
partner agreed to put in an equal amount; I had
several interviews with nim; in case the enterprise failed we were to lose the money; on the occasion of Mr. Bowen's disonarging nim off his
papers he referred to Mr. Beccher in bitter terms
as one who could have come to his assistance
when he needed it and did not; I was present at
a dinner given to

ISAAC H. RAILEY;
there were about twenty present, Tilton among
the number; at dinner they taked about Woodholl and Claffin, and Mr. Bailey said there was a
gentleman present who could tell them something all day, taking a deep interest in the proceedings.

the number; at dinner they talked about Wood-hall and Claffin, and Mr. Bailey said there was a gentleman present who could tell them something about them; a gentleman from Wall street made some; retty strong charges against them and Thom took up their cause and delended them with considerable warmth of manner, claiming they were nonorable ladies and engaged in an nonorable business; this conversation took pace, ithink, early in June, 1871; it was about the time the Golden Age was started; ibad a talk with him about publishing the hie of Woodnni; I told him i was disgusted, that he had ruined timself and his reputation and the Golden Age; he replied that these women, Woodhni and Claffin, were pure women and he would stand by them; I had several other conversations with Mr. Thiton; we talked at one time about Mr. Beecher's relations to Mrs. Thiton; it said to him, "Mr. Thiton, do you mean to say to me that Mr. Beecher has had improper connection with your wife?" and he answered "No, my wife is as pure as an angel."

Q. Did you notice anything peculiar in his manner when he made that answery A. Very theatrical; he said the words with a majestic wave of the hand; I remember the Woodhull scandal; after that I had a conversation with Frank B. Carpenter in December, 1872; I knew him by sight several years; I knew him as a friend of Thiton's; I had a conversation with Carpenter about starting a

placed so high a value on these allegations, facts newspaper in which Tilton and Beecher were to

newspaper in which Tilion and Beecher were to be interested.

An argument between counsel followed here on the giving of the conversation, his Honor ruling that the matter was secondary and collateral.

Witness—The conversation with Tilion was about the let of January, 1873, in my front office; Tilion said, "I hear you publicly charge me with being a binckmatter," after some further conversation with Mr. Tilion publicly, the let satisfied—

Mr. Beach—Stop a minute.

The Juage—Confine yourself to the conversation with Mr. Tilion.

Witness continued—I told Mr. Tilion that Mr. Carpenter had said that the friends of Mr. Beecher were going to take some action in regard to the scandal, and proposed that he should talk the matter over with a couple of friends; Mr. Mcuiton proposed at the cinb where Mr. Tilion was present, "You understand, gentlemen, that there is a scandal here in Brooklyn that may drive Mr. Beecher out of his pulpit; the proposition is that a paper be started in New York that will assist in suppressing the scandal;" he said Mr. Tilion will go to Europe as a foreign correspondent; I charged Tilion with being a blackmailer, that he had a paper in his possession which he could easily destroy and did not; he called in Mr. Ealey to decide whether I was right in calling him a blackmailer; we went over the whole matter before him, and Mr. Bailey decided that I was right: I held it was a blackmailing job, as Tilton neid some documents and was making a bargain to destroy them for a position on a paper; it was understood that Beecher was to be editor in chief, Tilton foreign correspondent; I think I said to Tilton fine; two decided whether is was to be editor in chief, Tilton foreign correspondent; I think I said to Tilton that two data data charge of a newspaper, where he would be still just as hable to attack; it was always conceded in all our meetings that the papers held by Tilton in relation to the scandal snould be stroyed on condition of entering into the contract;

still just as hable to attack; it was always con-ceded in all our meetings that the papers held by Tuton in relation to the scandal should be de-stroyed on condition of entering into the contract; I had another interview with Mr. Thion at the Union League Club; Mr. Moulton was present; Mr. Moulton said, "It is hard your having made this statement about Tilton, and I think you ought to apologize and take it back;" we then went into the whole case and talked over it.

PRANK MOULTON INTENT. At one o'clock the intensity of Mr. Schultz's testimony was increased by Frank Moulton bending forward just at Schultz's feet and looking up in his eyes. The two men could have shaken hands.

his eyes. The two men could have shaken hands.

CARPENTER'S PROPOSITION.

I said to Moniton that Mr. Carpenter had asked me to discuss the subject of the newspaper enterprise; Moniton said to me I ought to apologize to Thiton for the charge I made against him or being a blackmanier; I took Thiton and Moniton in substance that Carpenter had drawn up a scheme in which die proposed to purchase the New York Express and put to it henry Ward Beecher's name; that Thiton was to go to Europe and ne and Oliver Johnson were to take charge of the business department; I told Mr. Moulton that I looked upon the whole scheme as a blackmailing job; Moniton said that I only knew hait, and that Carpenter had no right nor authority to make any such proposals about a newspaper; I answered that if Carpenter was wrong in that he might be wrong in all its statements, and that what I said went for nothing.

At Excess.

Mr. Tracy, the examining lawyer, took lunch with Mr. Schultz, his witness. Frank Moulton took the counsel for the plaintiff and also the plaintiff down to his house in Remsen street. Mr.

AT RECESS.

Beach, therefore, came back a little sharpened up in tone. Mr. Moulton also returned to court and listened very intently all the while, generally been talging to Mr. Schultz in the recess. Indeed. Mr. Schultz walked down from the witness chair at one o'clock and shook hands with Mr. Moulton

immediately, both laughing.

The morning's testimony being cumulative with the strong testimony of Belcher, Johnson and stronger. He looked all the forenoon in the sanguine complex on of one in hope and still weathering the stormy cape. His head was balanced easily on his shoulders, looking here for congratulation and there for a point; whispering to his wite, who is looking dreadfully sick of the law's delay; and he had some words with Mr. Schultz before he got on the stand, and with Mr. Harman after he quitted it.

Mrs. Titton. Bessie Turner, Mrs. Field and the rest were absent. There were present Don Platt, and Lamb, the comedian.

Opinion at the recess veered around for the defendant. "I am so mixed up in the tangle and contrariness of the matter," said an old law reporter.

"that I don't know any more about it than if I had been living up in the woods."
"Mr. Beecher is perfectly confident of non-suiting Tilton," said another. "He is making the blackmalling theory plain, and showing revenge,

jealousy, money and cussedness to be at the bottom of the scandal," "O, well." exclaimed the skeptic of the chophouse, "both sides will prove their case. The adultery and the blackmail are compatible with other. The blackmati charge rests upon Schultz's interpretation of Frank Carpenter's unbusiness genius and ought to publish a newspaper. So he makes the occasion of a domestic

fuss between Titton and Beecher to sup in his 08r." It was, on the whole, the brightest day of the trial for the Beecherites.

tial for the Becherites.

AFTER RECESS.

At a quarter past two o'clock the direct examination of Mr. Schultz was resumed by Mr. Tracy. The witness said:—

When I asked Carpenter how Mr. Beecher's changing from the pulpit to the press would help him Carpenter made a reply; I told Thion the reply he made; it was to the effect that all that was contained in this case was reduced to a few documents; that they were held in escrow by Mouston, and could be destroyed at any time, and that the public scaudal would cease in a little while, and that no legal proceedings could possibly arise by reason of those papers; Carpenter said that Moulton had been consulted about the enterprise; I think I spoke of that to Tilton; I told Tilton that Moulton had been consulted about the enterprise; I think I spoke of that to Tilton; I told Tilton that Moulton acted as a medium, passing between them and save the public from the scandai; I told Tilton that Moulton acted as a fermion of the Brookiyn parses that represented the Brooklyn interest; that Moulton and been consulted in the newspaper enterprise; I state now distinctly that Mr. Carpenter represented himself as having authority to represent minself, Tilton and Beecher to the New York friends; I said to filton that Carpenter claimed to represent the Brookiyn friends, mea-

correspondent.
Q. Did you at any time ever receive a letter from Mr. Beconer on the subject of this newspaper enterprise? A. No.
Q. Or in reference to Tilton being a blackmaller?
A. No.

Q. Or in reference to Tilton being a blackmailer?
A. No.
Q. I call your attention to a time when Mr. Tilton
showed you a check? A. Yes; he came into my
office and showed me a check, purporting to be a
check from Henry C. Bowen for \$7,000; he said
that he had settled his Brooklyn difficulty, that he
had made them go down on their marrow bones;
he also showed me an article that he intended to
publish as an explanation; he said that he had
materials enough to blow the roof off Pymouth
church; he said, in substance, that if the Prymouth
church; he said, in substance, that if the Prymouth
church people would not come to his terms
ne would blow the roof off Pymouth church. My
reference to the alleged criminal intercourse of
Mr. Beecher with Tilton's wife followed that conversation. Tilton said his wife was a pure woman.

BEACH CROSS-EXAMINES SCHULTZ. Judge Fullerton is said to have gone into encampment temporarily in order to be fresh to cross-examine Mr. Beecher. Mr. Pryor, according to outside rumor, expected to cross-examine after lead the examination himself.

Just after recess Mr. Tracy relieved Mr. Schults and Mr. Beach at once leaped in with a series of cold, searching, unsympathetic questions. His large blue eyes, slightly aquiline nose, hard lines in a reddish complexion, and severe, erect carriage, backed by a cool, critical voice, at times loud, haughty and overwhelming, made a very effective contrast of authority and mental superiority over the power of buik and worldly live weight. Schuitz grew queasy in a lew minutes. out kept his temper, swung to and fro in his chair and gestured with his bands. Mr. Beach brought out the admission that in the recess Mr. Tracy had sesisted to refresh his memory.

The philosophy of Beach's cross-examination is to make the witness recite what he had aiready testified to, so as to prove his evidence lacking in precision and being merely the articulation of his

the defence were moved forward in a body, and the former, undertaking to relieve the witness, too frequently. Mr. Evarts said Mr. Beach was trying to convey the impression that the witness was dumb, and yet was afraid to let him testily. Beach seldom fails to put his opponents under restraint, and he put them down in a few baren sentences and continued to badger the old Knickerbooker leather merchant of the Swamp.

in half an hour the lawyer had the witness locked up right, and he relused to repeat words which he did not remember.

"You want me to reseat language which I cannot do," said Schuitz to Beach, "and then when I try to give you the substance of it you stop me." Here there was applause from the Plymouth beaches, which were unusually full.

benches, which were unusually full.

Witness—I cannot tell you the month this check was exnotted to me; Mr. Thiron came into my office and said, "I have settled with those Brooklya tellows," and he exhibited to me a check; he said to me, "I have brought them down on their marrowoones;" I think he read to me an article he was going to publish, and also, I think, one Mr. Bowen was going to publish; but of this I am not sure; I congratuated him on getting rid of his difficulty; it was not at the interview about the check that he spoke of blowing the roof off Plymouth charch; it was at a previous time; the interview took place at my office; there were some cierks present; I recoilect this interview distinctly; it was in the alternoon, I think, but I am not sure; when he showed me the check but I am not sure; when he showed me the check it was my impression that he had just settled with the parties, and had come right over from Brook-lyn; I now think that the interview of which I am speaking took place four or six months previous to that.

to that.
Q. Perhaps you could remember whether it was in the summer or winter season you had this interview? A. I can't say exactly.
Mr. Beach—The check bears date April 4, 1872.
Mr. Schultz—Then it must have been four or six

Mr. Beach—The check bears date April 4, 1872.
Mr. Scaultz—Then it must have been four or six weeks before that.
Q. Repeat that conversation? A. He came in with his usual temper—
Q. I did not ask that. Give the conversation.
A. I cannot give the exact language; I cannot tell how the conversation began or what subject was started first.
Q. Will you tell me the substance of the first remark that was made by either of you? A. I cannot; I recollect I said to him—
Q. Give me the subject of the first remark that was used by either of you. A. I can't give you the details—I can't give the opening words; I remember the matter generally; he came in and opened the subject in the usual way, the matter of his aidficulty in Brooklyn; I asked him, "Do you charge air. Beecher with having criminal relations with your wile?" he swung his hand around, in sa theatrical way, and said, "No, sir; my wite is as pure as an angel;" Mr. Thiron was speaking of his difficulty; if you insist on my giving you the words of the conversation 1 cannot give them.
Q. Give me all of the conversation as your emember it. A. Mr. Hiton came into my office in

Q. Give me all of the conversation as you remember it. A. Mr. Hiton came into my office in the usual way.

Q. Give me all of the conversation you remember on that occasion between you and Mr. Thiton.

A. I am unfortunate enough not to remember the

words.
Q. Repeat all of the interview between you and
Mr. Thiton that you recollect? A. Whenever I
attempt to give the substance of the conversation you atou me. attempt to give the substance of the conversation you stop me.

Q. Not at all, sir.
A. I am sorry I can give you
no other answer.
Q. Did not Mr. Tilton tell you that Mr. Carpenter had no right to represent him in the newspaper enterprise? A. I do not recollect that; I
think Mr. Moniton, at the Union League Club
room, may have told me Mr. Carpenter had no
right to represent Mr. Tilton; thought there was no one present at that interview, but I under-stood there were Mr. Butier and Mr. Watrous.

CARPENTER SNUBBED BY PLAINTIPP. At a quarter to three Mr. Beach extracted from Mr. Schultz the remembrance that a Mr. Charles Watrons and a Mr. Butler were present at the Union League Club the night of a certain conver

"Fortunately, there was another witness there," said Mr. Beach, significantly.

This was preparatory to getting in the evidence

that Tilton repudiated Carpenter's busy offices in starting a new journal and sending him, Tilton, abroad to be a foreign correspondent. Clews and William S. Orton were present at the celebrated interview at the Union League Club where Mr. Carpenter undertook to be a great diplomatist.

The scene between these two positive men was of a very hot nature; but Schultz kept even-tempered, his deep, flattish head, with a heavy jaw and base and a chin more noticeable than his nose, moving servidiy, while the jury paid close attention, but yet their ears were dinned. The dingy day iretted the eves also. Nearly all the jurors look saded and sagged. The bairs of the foreman are getting thin. Number four wants to go out at irequent occasions. They all look at the clock and appear to be in need of an almanac.

Q. Did not Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton tell you at the Union League Cinb that Carpenter had no right to represent filton? A. I do not recollect it so strong as you put it.
Q. Did not Mr. Inton say that he would have no connection with such a newspaper enterprise? A. Leanur recollect that.

Q. Did not Mr. Inton say that he would have no connection with such a newspaper enterprise? A. I do not recollect that.

Q. Did not Mr. Tilton tell you that he would not have anything to do with any newspaper with which Mr. Beecher was connected? A. If he said that I do not remember it.

Q. Who was present at the interview you had with Carpenter at the Union League Club? A. Henry Clews and Mr. Orton; Mr. Carpenter invited me to be present; that interview was the 2th of December, and 2th of January, 1872; I saw Mr. Tilton after that in my office; Mr. Tilton opened the conversation by asking me if I had in the course of conversation at the Union League Club room charged him with being a blackmatier; I toll him Frank Carpenter had called us together about starting a newspaper, that Mr. Heecher was to be cultor of the paper, that Mr. Tilton was to go abroad as foreign correspondent and that Mr. Mou ton had certain papers heid by him in escrow which were to be destroyed, and therefore I s. id I leit justified in making the statement I did; it was also said that the papers had been submitted to Dr. Storrs.

Q. At any of these conversations was the subject of the charges made by Bowen against Mr. Beecher discussed? A. I think they were discussed; I only had one interview with Woodruff and Moul-

that, and I tried to stop the severity of the conversation.

REDIRECT.

Q. By General Tracy—Is that the check (handing one) which Mr. Tilton showed you? A. He showed me a check for \$7,000, but I cannot say that this is the one; the conversation in which Tilton spoke to me of blowing the roof off Plymouth church was before he anowed me this check; how long before I cannot say; I never said to Thion that I thought the newspaper enterprise a good one, I would, therefore, go into it; I did not say that; I cannot exactly repeat the language used by Moulton at the Unin League Club as to Carpenter's authority; the statement that I had charged Tilton with being a blackmaller got talked about a good deal in the club.

Q. In that conversation did Tilton in any way that he had no authority to send num to Europe?

Q. In that conversation did Tilton in any way limit the authority of Carpenter, except as to say that he had no authority to send nim to Europe? Ruled out.
Q. Was there anything else said by Tilton in that conversation as to the authority of Carpenter, except what you have stated? A. I do not recollect.

CHARLES G. JUDSON was examined by Mr. Shearman at a quarter past three. He is an india rubber merchant, in Worth street, New York, a modest man, in an overcoat, with a frail voice, who had enjoyed many years' acquaintance with Beecher and Tilton. Like many witnesses in this case he had heard Titton converse at restaurants. Tilton appears to have dined at all the clabs and restaurants in New York, and whenever he dined he pulled out a manuscript and made important disclosures over his claret and eggs. It would appear that his entire life for several years had been passed in eating at restaurants and producing the true story.

"Where will we end? Where will we end when man undertook to draw from Judson some old restaurant conversation.
"Ah!" exclaimed the Judge, "I have thought of

that, Mr. Prvor. many and many a time!" Here there was great laughter in Court. Mr. Pryor was in a sort or heat, and he muttered that the desence was wandering into infinite space. Then Beach got up and made a speech against the everlasting continuance of conversations not

Evarts replied, promising to connect Judson's story with something more relevant.

Beach then expressed a rather speering sense

sion? A. I don't recollect the time exactly, but my impression is that it was previous to the 22d or November, or about that part of the month, Q. Where did that conversation occur? A. It

Q. Where did that conversation occur? A. It was at Demonico's.
Q. State how you carre to meet Mr. Thion there? A. I can't think precisely how it was; Mr. Thion dined with me at pelmonico's.
Q. Did you have any conversation with him on that occasion concerning Mr. Beecher and the members of Plymouth charch, and state what that was in substance as near as you can recollect.
Mr. Heach objected, and said that that was wholly immaterial.
Mr. Shearman retorted, saying that it was perfectly material to the issue, as they would show.
Judge Neilson—We will take it, then, and see what it is.

what it is,
General Pryor rose and said:—"If Your Honor please, what is said as to the Plymouth church members in that conversation is not material to this case." The Court, however, directed the witness to proceed, and Mr. Shearman reliterated

witness to proceed, and Mr. Shearman reiterated his question.

Witness—I can't state the conversation in sub-stance: I do not remember more than one or two facts thereof; we were discussing Mr. Beecher. Plymouth caurch and its members, and comment followed comment.

Plymouth courch and its members, and comment followed comment.

Q. What was said on that subject?
General Pryor objected that what was said as to the members of Plymouth church was irrelevant and had nothing to do with this suit.

Mr. Snearman said: "I take it that Mrs. Titon is a member of Plymouth church, if it comes to that."

that."
General Pryor asked, 'Where will we end;
when will we end if we continue in this way?"
Judge Nellson— If I could I would answer that
question; I have thought of that many a time.

Judge Neisson—II round I many a time, question; I have thought of that many a time, (Laughter.)
Q. Weil, what was the substance of the conversation? A. The conversation was emedy in regard to Mr. Beecher, and grew out of comments about Plymouth cource and its members; I remarked that I was glad that Mr. Beecher during his long connection with the church had escaped all charges of anything improper, so far as women were concerned; Mr. Thiton answered, and said to me:—

to me :- I HAVE LOST FAITH IN THE MAN.

were concerned; Mr. Tilton answered, and said to me:

I Have Lost paith in the Man.

And I said to him, do you mean to intimate, Mr. Tilton, by that that you mink Mr. Beecher has been criminally latimate with other women. He answered me agan, "I have lost faith in the man," I said, "Those remarks coming from you, who have been so long and ntimate a triend of Mr. Beecher, mean something, and I want to know now whether you charge him with criminality with women," and said again.—

Mr. Beach rose and objected, and said the range of questions on this point was immaterial, as what occurred as early as 1865 could not be considered pertinent to this case, and it might make the defence hable to sustain the proofs. If it was not the intention of the counsel to do so then this tes imony was not admissible. If the evidence come in the form of an accusation against Mr. Beecher, then they (plaintid) sught be permitted to sustain the accusation. He doubted whether the Court would permit them to assert in answer, as it is not perfinent to the Issue. Suppose the plantiff said Mr. Beecher was pure, or, suppose he said Mr. Beecher was politied, ten years ago, what relation would that have to this trial. The carries on trial arises only three years ago, and now, here, we are travelling back to this remote period, when no charges were made to influence the result of this trial. He appealed to the Court if it was admissible in evidence.

Judge Neilson—I ask that the question be put, though i don't see its relevancy.

Mr. Evarts asked, how can your Honor see its relevancy till you hear it? As counsel he would show from the evidence which they would adduce that it would be material.

Mr. Beach said it was not sufficient that they should show it without other evidence. They were waiting for extraordinary revelations all the time.

Counsel admonstrated as to Brevity.

COUNSEL ADMONISHED AS TO BREVITY.
Judge Neilson though: It quite ustural that
counsel should call attention to the line of evidence. In the face of it it was not material. He dence. In the face of it it was not material. He had taken occasion to intimate to coansel on both sides to get nearer to the real issue in this case. In the ordinary course of this Court we take twice the amount of testimony we do here. The simplest pieces of testimony were subjects of extended consultation between counsel, which seemed altogether unnecessary, and the Court noped they would endeavor to use more expedition.

Q. What did you then say to Mr. Tilton? A. I said again to him, as near as I can remember, that this coming from him meant something to me; i asked him again whether he meant that ar. Beecher had been criminally intimate with women, and he said again he had lost faith in the

en, and he said again he had lost latth in the man.

Q. After this conversation when did you see Mr. Thion again? A. I saw him again at my office; he called on me about three days after this conversation of which I speak, and he asked me if I had seen Mr. Beecher, and he asked me what I had seen Mr. Beecher, and he asked me what I had said to him; I told him that I said to Mr. Beecher the substance of what he said to me; he asked me why I told Mr. Beecher, and it said to Mr. Beecher in order to put him on his guard, because I was a friend of his; he said to me, "I am disappointed in you; I had thought that you were one of my best and most reliable friends;" I said to him, "I should have done the same for you under the same circumstances if you were in the same place;" he said he was mistaken in me; he then left my office and has never spoken to me since.

The JUGGE BOUNCES THE DEFENCE.

When Jugson got through his testimony Mr.

When Judson got through his testimony Mr. Reach moved to strike it all out as immaterial. The Judge said "No; let it stay in. It is as harmless as a lamppost in the street."

Mr. Evarts was up in a minute, with his most statesman-like, shocked and important face. He attempted a mild rebuke to the Judge for prejudging evidence not to be important until they "con-

The Judge said, with a rather angry face, that such trivial evidence was an outrage in the im-portance of a judicial proceeding. Great flurry. Brother Shearman looked more

profoundly rabbinical than ever. Judson stepped down and out. ARCHIBALD BAXTER,

an old New York merchant and member of Dr. Storrs' church, took the chair at half-past three. He was a bald old party, with a little jurze holding to the top of his head and a great deal of beard depending from his chops. He swore that Mouston had excused Beecher to him and pronounced Beecher innocent.

Moniton had excused Beecher to him and pronounced Beecher innocent.
Q. Are you a member of Rev. Dr. Storrs' church?
A. I am a member of Dr. Storrs' church; have
been a member for about twelve years.
Q. Do you recollect the period of the publication
of the Woodhull scandal, in 1872? A. I do.
Q. Had you an interview shortly after that publication with Francis D. Moulton in reference
thereto? A. I had an interview with nim on the
subject; I had several conversations with Mr.
Moulton.
Q. State where and when these conversations
took place? A. The first time Mr. Moulton spoke
to me on the subject was on the floor of the
Proluce Exchange; he asked me if I had
a few moments to spare; I toid him I had,
when he called me aside and spoke of the
publication; he said there were many people
running after him for a denial of these charges,
that he was annoyed; he said he thought Mr.
Beecher ought to be shient, though there were
many others who thought different; he said further that if Mr. Beecher's life or twenty-five years
in Brooklyn was not sufficient denial of that
charge he did not believe that any demail by him
would be any vindication; I said my view of the
case was, as long as the story is confined to the

ther that if Mr. Beecher's life for twenty-five years in Brookiyn was not sufficient denial of that charge he did not believe that any denial by nim would be any vindication; I said my view of the case was, as long as the story is confined to the channel in which it is now it could not do much damage to Mr. Beecher, and nothing was to be gained by a demial, but if it was taken up by respectable people then Mr. Beecher would be called on by his friends to make such explanation as might be found necessary; in the meantime I told him as a friend of Mr. Beecher's I had no faith in them; Monaton said that he knew all about these things and was acquainted with the whole matter, and it would be impossible for him to write a letter of denial of part without explanning the whole publication; if he did not cover every charge some snarp in wyer would pick out the flaw and say, "On! he don't deny this lact;" then I said to him,

THE STORY WAS NOT ALL A FABRICATION; no, he said, not exactly that, but there was no foundation for the charges as they were published that was very satisfactory; he said, "What I say in reference to this story is that If this story is true it is miamous to publish it, and if it is liabelit is diaboucal to publish it, and if it is liabelit is diaboucal to publish it, and if it is liabelit is diaboucal to publish it, and if it is liabelit is diaboucal to publish it, and if it is liabelit is diaboucal to publish it, and if it is liabelit is diaboucal to publish it, that rather staggered ma; I got from him that he gave me permission to make such use of this interview as I pleased, and I thought that I could speak among my

FRENDS IN THE CHURCH OF THE FILGRIMS; he came to me again and said that the women had been prosecuted to the United States authorities, and that I' anything was written at that time the legal advisor of these women might subgerna Mr. Beecher, and that would on award the publit? I said that I had seen any premain it is that I had seen any iriends were sinet, and chart in do seen a pu

Sappho and Livonia; Messrs. Beecher, Tilton and Moulton were along; Mr. Beecher kept aloof from the others; I did not think he was cordial; on ascending the Wall street hill from the ferry in company with Mr. Beecher, I said to him it was a pity Mr. Moulton could not be brought under better religious influences than he was; he said it was a pity, but that he was young and affected with a good many isms; he was young, but would be cured of all that; he said. "Frank Moulton is a noble fellow;" I heard Mr. Moulton give an invitation to Mr. Beecher to come to his house, but I do not remember that he said Mrs. Woodhuil wat at his house.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Baxter Mr. Braker's Deposition.

This concluded the examination of Mr. Baxter
This concluded the examination of Mr. Baxter
Mr. Shearman—If there is no objection on the
other side I would like to read a deposition of Mr.
J. H. Drake which was taken before his departure
for Europe. No objection was interposed and Mr.
Shearman read the deposition, which set forth
that deponent is a grain merchant and member of
the Produce Exchange; a resident of Staten
lisand; has no interest with either of the parties
to this suit; remembers the publication of the
scandal in Woodhull & Clafin's Weekly in November, 1872, in which Mr. Beecher was charged with
improper relations with the plaintiffs whe; had
a conversation with Mr. Moulton two or three
days after the publication in the Produce Exchange; Moulton denounced the publication
as a "damned medding old woman's
story;" Moulton sald as to the charge
of criminalty, "if Mr. Beecher's record of
twenty-five years is not a vindication of him
against such a charge he does not get any vindication at my hands;" deponent had known
Moulton for five years, but had never been a confluant of his; their relations were purely of a business character; their families never visited each
other; did not know Mr. Tilton.

As soon as Mr. Shearman had concluded reading the deposition he remarked that as it was
now so near four o'clock it was not worth while
calling another withess.

Judge Neilson thereupon ordered the court adjourned till eleven o'clock this morning.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE CIVIC PROCES

SION. The following is the official programme for the

civic procession of Hibernian societies to-morrow, in honor of St. Patrick's Day :-The line of the civic procession will be formed in Sec-ond avenue, the right resting on Twenty-third street.

The various societies will take post in the following

ond avenue, the right resting on Twenty-third street. The various societies will take post in the following order:—
Ancient Order of Hibernians (thirty-three divisions).—
Marshals. Patrick Campbell, N. D.; Timothy Darcy, N.
S.; Aids, Patrick Eagleton; Redward Holton, James MoKenna, Michael W. Egan, John McVey, John Tiche,
Patrick Payton, Michael Mitchel Daniel Molloy, John
Kerrigan, Edward Reilly, Hugh Tiernan, Bernard A.
Leonard, Francis Kellt, Thomas Flozgerald, John McArdle, Peter H. McCabe, Edward McGovern, Philip
McManus, Edward P. Ennis, Thomas D. O'Keefe, Patrick Shields, John McCarthy, Robert Lavery, William
J. Flanigan, Patrick Kenny, Patrick Ennis, James
Reilly, Stephen J. Boylan; in Twenty-third street, right
resting on Second avenue.
Ancient Order Hibernians, No. 3, Westchoster da
three divisions).
Ancient order Hibernians, No. 1, Queens county—
Marshal, James Monaghan, Jr.
Emerald Benedicial Association, Parent Branch, No.
—Marshal, Thomas Duggan; right resting on left of
Ancient Order Hibernians.
1 ransfiguration R. C. T. A. B. Society—Marshal,
Thomas Gnilen; Aids James Haulou, Terence McGurre;
right resting on left of Emerald B. Association
Young Men's St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society—Marshal,
Thomas Gnilen; Aids James Haulou, Terence McGurre;
right resting on left of Emerald B. Association
Young Men's St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society—Marshal, Thomas
Snal, James O'Keete; Aits, Daniel Mansyin, John Driscoil: right resting on left of Transfiguration R. C. T. A.
B. Society—Raniel, Thomas
Leanhan; Aids, John Carragan, John Caples, in Second coll: right resting on left of Transfiguration R. C. T. A.
B. Society—St. Gabriel's R. C. T. A. B. Society—Marshal, Thomas
Lemian; Aids, John Carragan, John Ciples, in Second
avenue, right resting on left of Young Meu's L. James'
R. St. Columba's R. C. T. A. B. Society—Marshal, John
Gaynor: Aids, James McMahon, Michael Dunn; in
second acond, right resting on left of St. Gabriel's R.
C. A. B. Society.
St. Bridget's R. C. T. A. B. Society—Marshal, Christopher McBarron; Aids, Hugh Clow, John McMahon; in
second avenue, right resting on left of St. Columba's
R. C. I. A. B. Society
L. Vincent Ferrer's R. C. T. A. B. Society—Marshal,
Thomas Dunne; Aids, Michael O'Brien, John Norton,
James O'Keefe; in Second avenue, right resting on left
of St. Bridget's R. C. T. A. B. Society—Marshal, John
Egan; Aids, Michael Brady, John Dowling, John Reynolds, James Quinn, John McNamara, Fatrior Hernan,
John Flanazan, Own Hurbes: in Second avenue, right
resting on left of St. Vincent Ferrer's R. C. T. A. B. Society—Marresting on left of St. Vincent Ferrer's R. C. T. A. B. Society—MarL. John the Evangelist R. C. T. A. B. Society—MarL. John the Evangelist R. C. T. A. B. Society—MarL. John the Evangelist R. C. T. A. B. Society—Mar-

resting on left of St. Vincent Ferrer's R. C. T. A. B. Society—
city—
ci

liefernan. Roger McGrath; in Second avenue, right resting on left of F. M. U. B. T. A. B. Society, Rauch No. I.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 2—Marshal, George Smith; Aid, Patrick Davin; in Second avenue, right resting on left of Young Men's F. M. U. B. T. A. B. Society.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 3—Marshal, Patrick McCarthy; Aids, Fatrick Quigley, Edward MoDonnell; in Second avenue, right resting on left of F. M. T. A. B. society, No. 2
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 5—Marshal, John Hannon; Aids, William Hannon, Charles O'Heilly; is Second avenue, right resting on left of F. M. T. A. B. Society, No. 5—Marshal, John Hannon; Aids, William Hannon, Charles O'Heilly; is Second avenue, right resting on left of F. M. T. A. B. Society, No. 5—Marshal, John B. Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 5—Marshal, John B. Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 5—Marshal, John D. Redican, John Bronnan, John O'Brien, Patrick O'Halloran Edward Keys, Michael Nevina Edward Morrissey, Denis Cherry, Felix Murphy, John Burns, Cornelius Donnelly, Patrick O'Connor, Martin Mehugh, William Conklin, John Connolly, Michael Forarty, Andrew Breman; in second avenue, right resting on left of Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 5.
The procession will move at one o'clock F. M. precisely, when the signal gan will be fired. As soon as the military, under command of Colonel James Cavanah, shall have passed the right of the civic bodies each society in its order will fail into column and proceed down Second avenue to Second street; up . econd street to the Bowery; down the Bowery to Canal street; through Canal street; through Canal street to Centre street, to the east gate of the City Hail Park; through the Fark, where they will thence up Broad dwn Fayn and Common Washington.

be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council thence up Broadway to Union square; round Washington's Monument; down Fourteenin street to Nuth avenue in the property of the prop

The Board of Police Commissioners held a pro-tracted secret session late yesterday atternoon, at which Superintendent Waiting and Counsellor Strahan were present. No action was taken with reference to the routs to be assigned to the pa-rade on St. Patrick's Day, but the entire matter will be settled this morning.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

ITS AFFAIRS STATED TO BE ON A SOUND RASIS AND ITS OFFICERS COURTING OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

A despatch from St. Louis was published in the HERALD of Sunday which stated that three of the policy holders in the Lite Association of America have filed an application in the State Insurance Department of Missouri for an investigation into the condition of the financial affairs of the association. The pleas made by the policy holders in support of their application all declared been for some time doing business without the requisite financial means, and, in fact, story with sometoing more relevant.

Beach then expressed a rather sneering sense of the evidence that had already been adduced for the defence. He said he had not seen anything marvellous about it. This nettled Evarts, who replied that, whether marvellous or not, it was pertinent.

Very little was obtained from Mr. Judson, except his knowledge that Thion was out of sorts with Beecher several years before, and had taked mysteriously. The winness had reported Thion's evit words to Beecher, and that stopped their acquaintance.

Q. Where do you reside, Mr. Judson ? A. Ireside in the city of hew york.

It have if you work to be each to the said in the sort was a pure man; I asked in be would into soft when yor known them? A. I have the was quaintance.

Q. Are you acquainted with the parties to this suit? A. I sm.

Q. How you known them? A. I have the was any my stone, and was precedited and the sort was a pure man; I asked in be would in said; A. I sm.

Q. How long have you resided in New York? A. I sm.

Q. How long have you known them? A. I have those whether years and Mr.

Third nacut freet, New York.

Q. Where the very years and Mr.

Q. What is the neutre of your business in the side and the sort was a pure man; I asked in the would in the sort was a pure man; I asked in the would in asked min if he knew that Mr. Beecher was not considered the sort was a pure man; I asked in the would in asked min if he knew that Mr. Beecher was not considered the sort was a pure man; I asked in the would in asked min if he knew that Mr. Beecher was not considered the sort was a pure man; I asked in the would asked min if he knew that Mr. Beecher was not considered the sort was a pure man; I asked in the would asked min if he knew that Mr. Beecher was not considered the sort was a pure man; I asked in the would asked min if he knew that Mr. Beecher was not considered the sort was pure man; I asked in the would asked min if he knew that Mr. Beecher was not considered the sort was pure man; I asked in the would asked min if he kne with fraudulent intent upon the part of the com trollers of the institution. In order to ascertain